

The State Chronicle

BY CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO.
Every Morning Except Monday.

THE CASH PRICE OF CHRONICLE
is \$6.00 per year; \$3.00 for 6 months;
\$1.50 for 3 months.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE and Editorial
Rooms of the CHRONICLE are on the
second floor of No. 216, Fayetteville St.

COMMUNICATIONS RELATIVE TO
the Business Department of this paper
should be addressed THE STATE CHRONICLE,
Raleigh, N. C., and all Drafts, Checks
and Postal Money Orders should be made
payable to "THE CHRONICLE PUB. CO."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - - Editor.
D. H. BROWDER, - - Bus. Manager.
HAL. W. AYER - - Asso. Editor.

Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Religious
or Political.--Thos. Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court:
HON. A. S. MERRIMON.

For Asso. Jus. of the Supreme Court:
HON. WALTER CLARK.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

- 1st District--Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.
- 2nd District--Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
- 3rd District--Spier Whitaker, of Wake.
- 4th District--R. W. Winston, of Granville.
- 5th District--E. T. Boykin, of Sampson.
- 6th District--James D. McIver, of Moore.
- 7th District--J. F. Armfield, of Iredell.
- 8th District--Jno. Gray Byrum, of Burke.
- 9th District--W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

- 1st District--J. H. Blount, of Perquimans.
- 2nd District--J. M. Grizzard, of Halifax.
- 3rd District--No. E. Woodard, of Wilson.
- 4th District--E. W. Poir, Jr., of Johnston.
- 5th District--E. S. Parker, of Alamance.
- 6th District--O. H. Allen, of Lenoir.
- 7th District--Frank McNeill, of Richmond.
- 8th District--B. F. Long, of Iredell.
- 9th District--W. W. Barber, of Wilkes.
- 10th District--W. C. Newland, of Caldwell.
- 11th District--F. I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.
- 12th District--Geo. A. Jones, of Macon.

FOR CONGRESS.

- 1st District--W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort.
- 2nd District--W. J. Rogers, of Northampton.
- 3rd District--B. F. Grady, of Duplin.
- 4th District--B. H. Bunn, of Nash.
- 5th District--A. H. A. Williams, of Granville.
- 6th District--S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg.
- 7th District--J. S. Henderson, of Rowan.
- 8th District--W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes.
- 9th District--W. T. Crawford, of Haywood.

WAKE COUNTY TICKET.

- For Clerk--John W. Thompson.
- For Sheriff--M. W. Page.
- For Register of Deeds--S. M. Dunn.
- For Treasurer--L. O. Lougee.
- For Coroner--Dr. A. J. Buffaloe.
- For Surveyor--H. A. Chappell.

WAKE CO. LEGISLATIVE TICKET

- For Senator--A. C. Green.
- For House of Representatives--W. E. Upchurch, Geo. W. Davis, A. M. Sorrell, and A. D. Jones.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

(Senator Vance.)

The great bulk of the Alliance men are Democrats and they should not be wounded by any hard words.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND NATIONAL BANKS.

The Democratic party is the natural and life-long enemy of the National Bank. JACKSON led the fight against them more than half a century ago. There has never been a time in the history of the party when it favored them. The student of history will search in vain for any endorsement of National Banks in the Democratic platform. They were established against the votes and remonstrances of the Democratic party. One of the demands of the Democratic national platform, adopted in the year 1852, was expressed in the following prophetic words:

"That Congress has no right to establish a national bank; that we believe such an institution to be one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people."

Commenting upon the operations of the National Banks, Hon. JOHN S. HENDERSON writes to Mr. JOHN B. HOLMAN in a recent letter:

This system (the National Banking system) was devised during the war to build up the credit of the government, but it is no longer needed and ought to be abolished. The retirement of the national bank currency which is constantly going on is productive of great injury to the people. The contraction of this currency, regulated by no law but the will of the bankers, works great hardship to the people. This is all wrong. For every dollar of such currency heretofore or hereafter redeemed or destroyed a new legal tender Treasury note should be issued by the government in its place. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his report to the Fifty-first Congress, dated December 2d, 1889, says that: "Notwithstanding the accession of new banks to the system and the consequent deposit of bonds and issue of notes the outstanding circulation steadily decreases from year to year, the chief cause being the surrender of circulation by banks desiring to reduce and regain possession of their bonds." No wonder the people complain of a scarcity of money when \$185,812,988 of national bank notes were retired during the six years ending October 31, 1889, the annual average rate of decrease in the circulation being \$30,968,831.

The national bank currency in actual circulation October 31, 1883, was \$316,020,326, while the amount had decreased to \$130,208,828, on October 31, 1889. For the year ending October 31, 1889,

the actual decrease was \$56,593,553, and for the succeeding year the decrease was \$50,495,589. A banking system so unjust to the people should be abolished and a better system established in its place.

For twenty-five years every effort that the Democratic party could exert has been required to secure and then to maintain local self-government by the white people. So great has been the strain to secure and maintain this control, which is essential to honest government, that until within the past few years there has been no opportunity for a discussion of great economic questions. Men cannot stop to discuss theories of building houses when their house is on fire. Southern Democrats could not stop to discuss financial questions when Home Rule was at stake. And so it has happened that, until the past two or three years, no general discussion of our national system of finances has been general with us. Now, having secured Home Rule and witnessed the beginning of peace and quiet in the South, our people have wisely turned their attention to a discussion of the ways and means of government--how the revenue comes and how it goes--what is the best banking system--and what the best currency.

These are the most abstruse of all questions and most difficult of thorough understanding. Men who have devoted a life-time to the study of Finance and who understand all the theories of the learned and who have large practical experience, differ upon them. Those who approach the question of banking ought to be slow to reach conclusions, and ought not to expect to effect all needed reforms in a day or in a year, nor ought there to be any radical change such as would bring loss or injury or great inconvenience. Nor ought there to be any spirit of impugning the motives of those who honestly hold different opinions. Most of all, there ought to be no prejudice against the excellent gentlemen, who as a rule, control the national banks in North Carolina. In the present state of our financial policy, they are necessary to transact public business, and most of the men who manage them are as good citizens as we have. They are compelled to accommodate themselves to the system, and it is to its repeal that the Democracy must address itself, free from prejudice. In many instances, if not in most, the national bankers in North Carolina are forced to pay tribute to the money centres, and are as completely at their mercy as are the people. It is not the management of the banks with us that is complained of--it is the system and the power it gives to contract the currency which the people are determined to alter.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

GOVERNOR FOWLE left Monday for Atlanta to be present at a meeting of the Governors of the Cotton States to formulate a plan by which we can effect direct trade with Liverpool. In addition to the subject of "direct trade" there are questions relating to weights, insurance, freights and handling cotton, which are of momentous interest to the cotton producer, to be considered.

The Governors meet in response to a call issued by Gov. Gordon at the request of the Farmers' Alliance. We believe the proposed plan of having a direct line of steamships to Europe would be successful and would be of advantage to the farmers of the South. The compact organization now existing among the farmers makes it possible, through their Business Agents in every Southern State, to ascertain the number of bales of the crop before it is put on the market, and to dispose of the crop in such quantities as would keep the price up to the highest notch. With such statistics, and with a direct line of steamers, they could practically control the sale of their cotton and not rush it all on the market in a few months and thus push the price down. If such statistics could be had and widely disseminated there would be no danger of the price going down through misapprehension as to the amount of the crop. It was expected that the price of cotton would rise, but the wide-spread report that the yield of cotton this year would be nearly 400,000 bales in excess of last year's crop, and the fact that the crop of Central Asia is increased, have affected the price of cotton.

We hope that the meeting in Atlanta will be fruitful of the best results, and that a feasible plan of a direct line of steamships to Europe formulated.

THERE is a concerted movement for the establishment by the State of a training school for women. Two years ago the movement began. It has not lost strength, but on the contrary has gained it. The King's Daughters, who though only in the "columns of tens" number a great many hundreds and are earnest workers all are pressing the movement this time and will memorialize the legislature for the establishment of an industrial school for women on a fitting scale and broad plan.

THE CATHOLICS of St. Joseph's church, New York, made arrangements for a grand picnic, but Bishop Wiggins sent a letter forbidding the picnic because dancing would be indulged in and liquor would be sold. Dancing is really going out of fashion in many places, and it seems that all the church utterances are against it. The action of the Catholic Bishop is significant of the attitude of that church which has not, in practice at least, forbidden dancing.

THE VALUE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

The increase in the Democratic vote in the recent election in Vermont is doubtless due to the encouragement recently given to the handful of Democrats in that State by ex-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and the late HENRY W. GRADY. Mr. CLEVELAND appointed a learned Democrat of Vermont as Minister to England, and it was the first ray of recognition or helpfulness that ever shone across the pathway of the Vermont Democrat. Following that recognition came the eloquent tribute of HENRY GRADY in the speech at the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association last December. Let us recall the words of Mr. GRADY who said:

Let me confess, Mr. President--before the praise of New England has died on my lips--that I believe the best product of her present life is the procession of 17,000 Vermont Democrats that for 22 years, undiminished by death, unrecruited by birth or conversion, have marched over their rugged hills, cast their Democratic ballots, and gone back home to pray for their unregenerate neighbors, and awake to read the record of 26,000 Republican majority. May the God of the helpless and the heroic help them--and may their sturdy tribe increase.

Though dead Georgia's eloquent son yet speaketh. His prayer has been answered, and at the election last week the Republican majority was only 16,000, and the Democrats gained forty members of the Legislature. That is pretty big for the little State, but it is a decrease, and shows what encouragement will do.

THE MEANEST MAN.

(Asheville Citizen.)

Everyone recollects Mark Twain's "Incorporated Company of Mean Men." They cut a miner's wages for time lost while he was absent from work twelve seconds, a charge of powder having exploded prematurely and blown him up into the air, drill in hand.

But this was generous beside the action of LORD SACKVILLE. He has made a claim upon the Stratford-on-Avon town council for rent for the ground occupied by the American fountain and clock tower presented to the town by Mr. GEO. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, three years ago, in memory of Shakespeare and to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria. The structure stands in Rother Market, a spot which has been used as a public market for over six hundred years. His lordship has probably heard of Mr. CHILDS' liberality and is now engaged in holding him up much as the Western train robber does his victims.

But we venture to say that Englishmen generally will denounce Lord Sackville's game of grab. It is a good deal as though we should charge the French people rent for the ground occupied by their statue of liberty on Bedloe Island, New York harbor.

THE Statesville Landmark is enlarged and appears in a new dress of type. Except that the enlargement gives it a train to its previous handsome dress and thus makes it a leader of fashion; and that its face shines like a school-boy's after a Saturday night's scrubbing, there is no change in the paper. Reason: It is so good a newspaper that it cannot be improved.

NO MAN who reads the Congressional Record every day and notes the effective blows that SENATOR VANCE is making for the farmers and all other consumers in the tariff discussion could be persuaded to vote against him.

"TO YOUR TENS, O, Israel." Let every Democrat heed the cry, and begin the fight upon Radicalism which through the Revenue Ring is seeking to regain power.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

(Special Cor. of STATE CHRONICLE.)

You have lately given figures to show the remarkable growth of the South, and it may be of interest to look at the same question from another standpoint. I herewith state some information got from the Insurance Record, published in Louisville, Ky.

Let it be understood that the Eastern States mentioned, comprise the following: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The Southern States embracing, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Now inasmuch as the Southern States are pretty well worked for insurance and have been for the past ten years, it will be readily understood that the remarkable increase of premium receipts of the South over the Eastern field, means progress and development, push and enterprise, and the investment of capital in this section.

Here is the extract which speaks for itself.

"It is worth while to compare the East and South in 1889 with the showing of 1879. The reports of the latter year we take from the tenth census, collected by Mr. Charles A. Jenney, of the Weekly Underwriter. The total risks in the South in 1879 were \$469,398,000; in 1889, \$1,547,000,000, an increase of 230 per cent. The risks in the East in 1879 were \$5,075,000,000, against \$5,553,000,000 in 1889, an increase in the latter year about ten per cent.

For Tobacco Curers.

The melancholy days have come of which the poet spoke. When the negro goes to sleep at the barn, And the barn goes up in smoke.

HOW SENATOR VANCE'S PLAN WOULD WORK.

We published yesterday an extract from SENATOR VANCE'S speech in advocacy of his bill to give a rebate of Tariff duties to all farmers who exchanged their products for any goods, wares and merchandise imported into this country. In that speech he showed that such rebates and advantages were given to all other interests besides agriculture, and argued that every claim of justice demanded that the same favor be shown to the farmers. From the same speech we make the following extracts, which show exactly how the farmers could take advantage of the proposed measure, and wherein it would bring direct relief. He says:

This amendment is intended and will operate directly in the way of redressing to a very great extent the grievances under which the agricultural classes have suffered. It is the simplest, speediest and most effective remedy I can devise, short of a repeal of the tariff iniquities, of which there seems to be no present hope. In the first place, it would equalize the wages which the farmer has to pay for labor with the wages which his rivals all over the world pay for labor.

There has been no pretense of doing this heretofore. The great argument in support of protection has been the difference in wages between this country and the old countries. We have been told that it is absolutely necessary in order to maintain the high wages of this country that we should keep this tariff up and make it higher and higher. But nobody has ever made any reference whatsoever, that I can remember, to the difference between the wages which the farmer in this country has to pay and the wages which are paid all over the world in the production of his rival products. I venture to say that the wages which the farmers of America pay their hands is as much greater than the wages which are paid for the production of cotton and wheat and meat in other portions of the world as the wages which the American manufacturer pays are greater than the wages which the European manufacturer pays.

Therefore, I say that this amendment would tend to equalize the wages which the American farmer pays with the wages which are paid to those who produce rival products. It would increase largely the export of his products and the demand for them. It would reduce the cost of his necessary supplies to the extent of the rebate of the import duties which are herein proposed. It would reduce the taxation of the people and it would increase revenue. It would increase the value of all farming lands in the United States and would give an impetus to all agricultural interests whatsoever. Groups of small farmers could combine to ship their cotton, wheat, or whatever product they had, abroad, and on the bill of lading they could realize a premium instead of borrowing at 80 per cent. of its face value, as is proposed in a bill which was introduced for their benefit here some time ago. That bill of lading would be worth more than gold by the difference in the duty on a cargo purchased by it and a cargo purchased with gold. There is no question of its constitutionality, no question of its practicability, there can be no question of its justice.

Out of \$345,293,828 worth of exports which went abroad from our country in 1890, \$629,785,917 worth were products of agriculture alone, leaving for mining, forest, manufactures, fisheries, and all the other industries only \$215,507,000. Now as agriculture pays 52 per cent. duty on \$488,644,000 of dutiable merchandise, and as it pays its full share and more of the enhanced protected prices on at least five times that amount of the domestic articles, all for the benefit of manufacturers, why not allow these farmers this advantage from the sale of their own products? I challenge the production of a single principle of justice that forbids it. I challenge the production of a single suggestion of bad policy that would prevent it.

We give the manufacturers a market of 64,000,000 people by high protective duties, and we have aided them in every conceivable and possible way to conquer the foreign market. Now, why not permit the farmer with his own products to win all the foreign markets that he can by his own unaided competition, simply by withholding a part only of the bounty which is extended to manufacturers? This provision for his benefit requires nothing to be taken from the Treasury. On the contrary, it will put more money in the Treasury than the present tariff bill. It only requires that you should withhold that much for him.

It is useless to deceive him or try to deceive him any longer with protective duties on eggs and split beans and cabbage heads and dried apples. It is useless to bait him any longer with free fiddle strings, skeletons, acorns, salted guts, nutmegs and Zante currants. Tenting as this bait is, the farmer prefers to have cheap ties for his cotton and twine for the sheaves of plenty which he reaps from the earth, cheap trace chains to pull his plow and fence wire to inclose his fields, cheap blankets, cheap bagging for his cotton, cheap tinware for household and cheap window-glass for his house.

Look over that free list, Mr. President, and no impartial mind can see a single solitary article which is largely imported of any particular benefit to the farmer in his business. He will see every one of them either for the benefit of the rich or for the benefit of the manufacturer. That is not right, sir; it is not just, sir; it is almost, I was going to say, impious itself to thus oppress men who, as the instruments of the Almighty, answer for us the prayer He taught us to utter: "Give us this day our daily bread."

HOME-SPUN YARNS.

(Marion Free Lance.)

There was a Jew in the town of Wilson who once wanted to be nominated--and the nomination was equivalent to an election--on the Democratic ticket as alderman of the 5th ward. He thought he should be nominated because he was for street improvements and the advancement of the town in general. He was telling what he could do when elected. He said: "Py Tams, we will pave the town, issue bonds to be paid in 20 years and derive all the benefits from the improvements, and MAKE OUR CHILDREN PAY FOR IT."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.--U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.

This week finds us abundantly prepared to meet the wants of those who desire to purchase Dress Goods early.

Our unprecedented showing for this early in September is the result of the most careful preparation. Upon our counters may now be seen some of the loveliest productions of the foreign markets.

Our Dress stuffs have been selected with the greatest care, and with the combined advantages of experience and large purchases, our stock offers unsurpassed inducements. Rough materials will predominate among nearly every class of dress fabrics for this Fall.

We now invite our patrons to an early inspection of this magnificent display, feeling certain that they will appreciate our efforts at showing such an assortment of every class of desirable Dress Goods, and at such reasonable prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

A. E. JORDAN,

AGENT FOR
KING'S ROYAL GERMETEUR.

This remedy has been thoroughly tried by suffering people, and for

- RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION,
- DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH,
- NERVOUS TROUBLES,
- GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND--

ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

No other remedy has given the satisfaction that Germeteur has given. We are daily hearing words of commendation and praise from persons using

K. R. G.

Orders from different parts of this State for Germeteur are daily coming in. Germeteur builds up from the first, and has cured when all else had failed. Don't despair of being cured until you have given Germeteur a fair trial. Call on or send to me for pamphlets giving full information.

A. E. JORDAN, Next to Citizens' Nat. Bank.

I am daily receiving consignments of country produce, apples, potatoes, chickens, eggs, &c., always on hand. Call to see me when needing anything in the produce line.

A. E. JORDAN, Next to Citizens' Nat. Bank, RALEIGH, N. C.

PEACE

INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.

The 54th year of this old school, its 18th year at Raleigh, begins September 3d, 1890. PROFESSOR A. BAUMANN, who needs no commendation anywhere in the South, will continue as Director of Music, and MISS E. G. BUCK, whose reputation is unsurpassed, will continue to preside over the ART DEPARTMENT. Every Teacher in the Faculty is a specialist in her department. Address:

JAMES DINWIDDIE, M.A. (University of Virginia) PRINCIPAL, d-w-4f Raleigh, N. C.

Auction Sales of Valuable Farming Lands.

By virtue of power conferred on me by three several mortgage deeds, executed by Hackney S. Liles and Lucy Liles, which are duly recorded in Registry of Wake county, in Book No. 60, at page 263; Book No. 73, at page 175, and Book No. 110, at page 647, respectively, I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door at the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

Monday, Oct. 6, 1890, at 12 o'clock M.

Two tracts of land, lying in St. Mary's township, Wake county, N. C., at the confluence of Nouse river and Poplar creek; one tract being the residence tract of the late H. S. Liles, containing One Hundred and Eleven Acres, more or less; the other being known as the San Liles place, and containing Seventy-two and One-half Acres, more or less.

B. F. MONTAGUE, Mortgagee, (sep5-tds) RALEIGH, Sept. 3, 1890.

NATT. ATKINSON & SON, REAL ESTATE DEALERS, Asheville, N. C.

Send for price-list of Properties offered by us, embracing all kinds of CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, AND MINERAL LANDS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

We refer to all the Banks of Asheville. July 19-2m

NORTH CAROLINA WAGONS.

The Equal of Any Make in the United States!

MANUFACTURED BY THE North Carolina Wagon Co., RALEIGH, N. C.

W. G. UPCHURCH, - - - President. W. H. DODD, - - - Sec'y and Treas.

The North Carolina Wagon Company is the second year of its organization. The factory has been fitted up with the latest and best machinery with a capacity of

Ten Wagons Per Day.

The aim has been to furnish a wagon home the equal of any in this country, and at low in price. This has been secured, and we use only the best native woods, and the utmost care is given to all the material used. We confidently and hopefully solicit the patronage of all in need of farm wagons suited to our people.

Send for circular and price list.

Address N. C. WAGON CO., ang15-1m Raleigh, N. C.

A Drive in Cigars.

Five thousand R. C. Brown (Strain and Storm) all Havana Cigars. Boxes of fifty--one dollar and seventy cents per box. An elegant smoke, and much below the value of the goods.

EBERHARDT & FISHER

Stock's Queen.

Having secured the control of this fine brand of Michigan Flour, we will receive the first lot in a few days. To those who have used it, it needs no recommendation.

EBERHARDT & FISHER

The "Boss."

C. D. Boss & Son's Lunch Milk Biscuit, the best of all plain crackers. Retail fifteen cents. Close figures to the trade.

EBERHARDT & FISHER

WOOLCOTT & SON,

OUR LINE OF NECKWEAR.

Is not here yet, but we expect it in a few days, and in the meanwhile, we will sell few bargains that will surprise you.

- BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS (new lot) At 25 and 30 cts.
- GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS, At 70 and 80 cts.
- GENTS' UNLINED SHIRTS, At 50 cts.

This last lot of shirts that we received is the best that we have ever had; and it will sell for you, you will lay in your supply of shirts for them are "Good."

Goat Sulkies for the Boys

We also have the best line of Crockery, Glass and Tinware

in the city and the prices are the lowest.

- WHITE CEDAR BUCKETS, 22 and 25 cts. each.
- WELL BUCKETS AT 35 CTS.

And we have the best

25CT : CORSET IN TOWN.

Ask for the JUANITA, if you want the best. All these at

Woolcott & Son, 14 E. MARTIN STREET.

Ridgeway High School, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Fall Session of 1890 Begins Thursday, Sept. 14th, and Continues 20 Weeks.

Tuition, Primary and Intermediate, \$2.00; Classics and Higher Mathematics, 25.00; Music on Piano, 12.00; Board (including fuel, lights and washing), 55.00.

Half of the above charges is required in advance and the balance Nov. 15. The scholastic year is divided into two continuous sessions of twenty weeks each